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New York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

FRIDAY, JULY 23, 1897.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Mr. and Mrs Whitelaw Reid entertained the Prince of Wales at dinner in London. —— Another carrier pigeon was reported with a message supposed to be from Andrée stating that he had crossed the Pole; its authenticity was doubted. —— The Turks began the evacuation of Thessaly. —— Changes are imminent in the Foreign Office of Germany.

CONGRESS.—Both branches in session.

Senate: Debate on the Tariff conference committee's report was continued; it is expected that the vote will be taken to-day, although no agreement was reached. — House: Bills suspending discriminating tonnage dues on foreign vessels and establishing a new land district in Alaska were passed. Alaska were passed.

Alaska were passed.

DOMESTIC.—President McKinley nominated the members of the Nicaragua Canal Commission. —— Lynchings of negroes were reported in Georgia and Alabama; a Florida negro was saved from lynching by being taken to sea. —— Secretary Sherman said that he and the President were in complete accord on the instructions given to Ambassador Hay in the sealing controversy. —— The Logan monument ing controversy. —— The Logan monument was dedicated in Chicago with great pomp and was dedicated in Chicago with great pomp and ceremony. —— Numerous companies were formed and steamers chartered to visit the Clondyke gold region. —— Dr. E. Benjamin Andrews resigned the presidency of Brown University on account of a protest from the corporation against his activity in the free silver cause. —— Armed deputy-sheriffs were called on to guard the Hite mikes in West Virginia from the attacks of strikers! —— Mrs. Annie Kmetz was murdered by Ancras J. Matiniak in Newark. —— It is said that President McKinley will send his currency message to Congress immediately after the Tariff bill is signed.

CITY.—W. J. Arkell announced that he would investigate his claims to the Clondyke gold region, which had been discovered by an expedition sent by "Leslie's Weekly" to Alaska in 1800. gion, which had been discovered by an expedition sent by "Lesile's Weekly" to Alaska in 1830.

Two receivers were appointed for the E.

B. Dean Company on the application of Attorney-General Hancock.
Silver fell to the lowest price on record.
The Larchmont Yacht Club race meet was continued.
Winners at Brighton Beach: Sir Play, Jilted, Ein. Damien, Don't Care, Sir Vassar.
Stocks were strong and active.
One woman jumped from a North River ferryboat and was drowned; another who tried to jump from a Brooklyn boat, was held by deckhands.
A letter from Governor Black was given out for publication by District-Attorney Olcott, declining to call a special term of the Supreme Court for the retrial of the American Tobacco Company's directors.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day:

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Showers. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 87 degrees; lowest, 75; average, 80.

Persons going out of town, either to summer resorts or country homes, can have the Daily and Sunday Tribune mailed to them for \$1 per month, or \$2.50 for 3 months. The address will be changed as often as desired.

Travellers in Europe can receive The Tribune during their absence for \$1.78 per month, or \$4.85 for 3 months, postage prepaid. Address changed as desired

PROSPECTS FOR REVENUE AND BUSINESS.

In estimating the prospects of business it is view of certain conditions than has usually been taken in Congressional discussions. The imports to anticipate new duties have indeed done great injury in some directions. They have not, however, deprived the Government of a revenue amounting to \$40,000,000, as some prominent men in Congress have inferred. The movement began in March, when the extra session of Congress was called, and in four months ending with June the total imports were but \$104,000,000 larger in value than in the same months last year, and but \$77,000,000 larger than in the same months in 1895, and even on \$100,000,000 worth of goods imported the difference between present and future duties would not be \$40,000,000, or 40 per cent. A material part of the injury has been done by imports which would not have been made at all under proposed duties, especially of raw wool, of which there was already an unusually heavy stock in the country in March. The injury is that the markets have been taken from home producers to the extent of 190,000,000 pounds imported in four months this year more than last year, but the Government has thereby not lost much revenue, because scarcely any foreign wool would have been imported under the proposed duties for months to come.

The sugar imports have indeed cut off part of the revenue for the future, but probably less than many suppose. The actual imports in four months-March-June inclusive-have been about 2.750,000,000 pounds, against 1,840,000,000 pounds in the corresponding months of the previous year. It is only the increased and unnatural importations which can be reckoned as diminishing the revenue to be expected in coming months, and as to these the loss is no more than the difference between present and future duties. On sugar of the average grade the present duty is about eight-tenths of a cent, and the proposed duty about 1.55 cents, and the difference, three-quarters of a cent a pound on this season, when monetary difficulties were by many apprehended.

There has been much exaggerated alarm about the anticipatory imports of woollen goods, for, while such imports have indeed been heavy, the excess over ordinary imports at the same season has not been large in proportion to a year's the total imports of woollen goods were in value \$26,674,313, against \$19,240,841 in the same months of the previous year, and the increase is not a fifth of the imports of woollen goods in 1892 and 1893, under the McKinley duties, which were practically the same as those proposed. It is but fair to consider that the Treasury has lost only the difference in duties on the excess over imports that might have been expected under McKinley duties, and as those duties yielded about \$35,000,000 yearly in 1892 and 1893, at rates about double those now paid, spared all the bother of self-government, and the excessive imports would imply a loss of less than \$4,000,000 to the Treasury. Moreover, us. It was a mistake for Columbus ever the interference with future trade in woollen to discover America, for his doing so brought quasi-alliance with Turkey Rumania has indeed goods will not be so serious as many have supposed, since not more than \$7,400,000 worth of goods have been imported in excess of the ordi-

ured, of which the value in 1890 exceeded \$300,

It is also evident that the advance in prices of which Free Traders already begin to talk with agony, is likely to be less rapid than they imagine. With a vast quantity of free wool on hand, and competition with foreign goods imported at present rates, home manufacturers will exert themselves to secure the market for their own works as early and as completely as possible, and to that end will probably place goods at no great advance over present prices for the next, and perhaps for the following, season. Neither can sugar refiners afford to raise prices unreasonably, because the duty on refined sugar, not from bounty-paid countries, is not high enough to shut out such sugar if prices here are extravagant. In general, home competition will regulate prices in the main, and until business so revives that there is an urgent and large demand for products, crowding works closely to their full capacity, there may not be possible any such advance in prices as many dealers and manufacturers anticipate.

INEFFECTIVE AS WELL AS CRUEL.

The result of the law against convict-made goods is a brilliant but by no means unique example of the fatuity of legislative sops to prejudice and demagogy. Under the plea that free labor must not be subjected to the competition of convict labor, a demand was made that the taxpayers of the State should pay thousands of dollars to support its criminals instead of making them earn their living. The idea that they should be kept idle was too inhuman to be considered, so it was suggested that they might make supplies needed by the public departments and institutions, regardless of the fact that such supplies would be produced in competition with free labor and that the burden would only be shifted from one set of trades to another. A good-natured Constitutional Convention, anxious to "do something for labor," responded to the appeal, forgetful that the scheme had been tried in this State already with disastrous results, and gave the prison authorities a puzzle that they have not yet

The pitiful condition of the inmates of our prisons, driven insane by wholesale through lack of occupation, was enough to condemn the law. But it is now apparent that not even the pretended benefit to labor, for which this torture of the convicts was invoked, has been secured. The contractors, we are informed, simply moved their plants to other prisons. Instead of making waists in the Kings County Penitentiary they make them in Trenton, N. J. Instead of buying their raw material in New-York, and paying all the outside expenses of operating to our citizens, they pay their money to other people. Instead of contributing a large sum to the expenses of this State, and relieving our taxpayers, they are contributing to reduce the tax rate of New-Jersey. Instead of selling their goods here under the disadvantage of having them stamped as prison made, they sell them here without any such label, competing more ruinously than before with the product of free workers. The same condition holds good concerning other prison manufactures. As a result of the law the prisons are demoralized, the prisoners driven insane, the taxpayers loaded with a heavy expense, much paying business driven from the State and not one free laborer

It is difficult to see a satisfactory solution of the problem except in a constitutional amendment undoing the work of the convention. That, however, will take time, and probably will excite opposition from people who are detuded by talk about the rights and dignity of labor to ignore plain facts. Meanwhile something must be done Officials are haggling over the construction of what is indeed a perplexing law, while the criminals are being taken to madhouses. If nothing else can be done, they might better be set to breaking stone to be given away to roadmakers than left idle in their cells. It is no time for fussiness about technical construction of statutes. Public opinion and if necessary, future legislation will back up any reasonable expedients to provide work. There are certainly enough things in the nature of public improvements which the convicts well to take a more sober and less controversial | could be set to do. There are streets to be paved, parks to be graded, roads to be im-Let them be set at some of these proved. works, which have been delayed for lack of money, if they cannot be employed in any other way. Only let them do something at once.

SOME AWFUL BLUNDERS.

One of the most original and suggestive comments upon the Behring Sea business is a practical denunciation of Secretary Seward for his share in it. Seward was the Jingo responsible for the purchase of Alaska, and the purchase of Alaska was the source of all our woes. If we had not acquired that "Arctic province" we should not have been saddled with the ownership of the seal islands and seals, and, of course, should never have been involved in a controversy with Great Britain over them. It is true. Alaska has turned out to be a most profitable possession. Besides millions of dollars' worth of sealskins, it has already yielded vest fortunes in fish and lumber and gold, and gives promise of proving one of the richest mining regions on the whole continent. It has already paid for itself many times over, and will doubtless continue for uncounted generations vet to come to pour wealth into the public and private treasuries of the United States. But all of that does not count for so much as the small dust in the balance against "the inexpiable wrong, the unutterable shame," of the seal controversy. Therefore we should never have bought Alaska, and it might be well even now to see if we cannot give it away to Great Britain or somebody else, so as to be rid of its vexations.

Yes. And then there was the seizure of Ore gon. What a mistake that was! It saddled Sylvester Pennoyer upon us, and the rivalry between Seattle and Tacoma, and the bother of surveying Puget Sound and of catching the salmon in the Columbia River. How much better to have let Great Britain have it all, and 910,000,000 pounds, would not be more than thus to have avoided these things. California, about \$7,000,000. It is of some advantage to the too! If we hadn't grabbed it from Mexico we Treasury and to the country, moreover, that a should not have been bothered with the larger revenue than usual has been received at Heathen Chinee, nor with this wrangle over a deep-water harbor, nor with all the labor of building up great wine and fruit and other industries. Oh, it was an awful pity that we ever took California. Worse even than that was the Louisiana purchase. If Jefferson had not been the unscrupulous Jingo and landgrabber that he was we should have had no consumption. In five months ending with May Mississippi floods to deal with, no jettles to build, no wrangle with Italy over the killing of Italians in New-Orleans, and Ben Butler never would have had applied to him one of his most picturesque titles. Truly, the Louisiana purchase was a monumental blunder!

Nor should we stop even there in deploring the errors of the past. It was a mistake to fight the War of the Revolution and set this country free from England. If Washington and the rest of those pestiferous Jingoes had only behaved themselves we should have been should still have all our affairs regulated for upon the world the Johnstown flood, Coxey's Army and all the other evils that have happened here. It was a mistake for mankind

Mugwump newspapers. How much better to have remained in their sweet simplicity! Indeed, while we must reverently accept the doings of Divine Providence, it is impossible for the finite mind to discover any adequate compensation for the evils entailed by the creation of the universe. If nothing had ever been created there would have been nothing to bother anybody. How sad it is that anything is! Blessed be nothingness; and doubly blessed, therefore, those who thus inveigh against the purchase of Alaska and the general progress, welfare and dignity of the Nation!

DEAD AGAIN.

It is an interesting and auspicious omen that Democratic and Mugwump newspapers, without waiting for the new tariff actually to become a law, are reproducing from their files of various hopeful years those dear and familiar obituaries of the Republican party from which they have often derived comfort heretofore without doing the subject of their mortuary discourse the slightest harm. Once more there yawns beneath their gaze a deep and darksome grave, the funeral bells are ringing and the corpse for which no resurrection morning will ever break is about to be deposited. We are given to understand that the country is waiting in bitter though seemly mirth for the obsequies to be completed, in order that it may begin its preparations to obliterate the second of the last nine months and usher in the millennium. As so often in a past which was expected to be haleyon, but proved to be perfidious, the rascals have all been identified and tagged, and will presently be billed through to their foreordained and appropriate place of torment, while a regenerated, reconsecrated and refulgent Democ racy sweeps onward to place and power.

It is a lovely vision and just as real as it ever was. We cannot see that it has lost a single element of fascination. If anything, it is more luminous and beautiful than it was the last time it made its appearance, just prior to the epoch of perfidy and dishonor; or the time before that or any other old time. And well it may be, for now it is contrasted with a more hideous speciacle of guilt and ruin than ever served it as a foil before. Are we not told in all the language there is that this thing called a protective tariff is the ultimate product of infernal villany which has just learned to do its worst? That certainly is the description of it which our Democratic and Mugwump contemporaries are successively finding words to express, and only one fate can follow such a verdict. The poor old Republican party has got to die again. Originally, as experience has shown, it had a great many lives. Cats were not in the same class with it. After every slaughter it has come up smiling and resumed its business at the old stand. But, of course, this remarkable biological resource could not last forever, and the positive announcement is now made that it has finally been exhausted. And yet somehow we seem to feel that there is another mortifying surprise in store for the birds of ill omen, and that when next they send out their impertinent challenge the old response will produce its customary effect:

Forth looked in wrath the eagle;
And carrion kite and jay,
Soon as they saw his beak and claw,
Flew screaming far away.

RUMANIA TO THE FORE.

A new and serious complication in the Eastern Question is revealed. It is announced that an understanding, amounting almost to an alliance, has been formed between Rumania and Turkey, in which Rumania has the backing of one of the great Powers. Upon its face this seems surprising, but when examined closely the report may be found to bear the marks of credibility and of probability. The understanding is, of course, for joint action only in case of a Russian attack upon Rumania, or a Russian advance upon Constantinople overland. In such contingency it would be a measure of ordinary prudence on Rumania's part. With implacable menace on the one hand, and scarcely restra hostility on the other, the Danubian Kingdom can afford to take no chances. Rumania has few interests in common with Turkey. But when an attack upon the latter involves spoliation of the former, the former is by the stress of that very fact forced to make common cause with the latter.

Two things have prompted Rumania to this course. One is the massing of Russian troops in Bessarabia, with the rumored lutention of marching down the Black Sea coast to the Bosporus. For Russia to reach Constantinople by land it is necessary for her to cross Rumania. She did so in 1877, with Rumania's permission. She endeavored at that time to establish a precedent, under which she might thus traverse Rumanian territory at will at any time. But a great Rumanian statesman answered sternly that that should never be, and since that time Rumania has been a hated barrier in Russia's southward path. It is remembered that at the close of the war of 1877-'78 the Russians set up a statue of the Czar on their bank of the Danube, with face turned and hand pointing southward. That is a constant index of Russia's intention and of her menace against Rumania as well as against Turkey.

The other cause of Rumania's uneasiness is to be found in the attitude of Bulgaria, which country is at the point of declaring war against her. Of that story the beginning is a long way back. Russia, as is well known, desires to make the Black Sea a Russian lake by gaining possession of all its shores, and to control the Danube by thus owning its mouths. She already owns the whole northern shore. Turkey owns the south, and the west is divided between Rumania and Buigaria. At the end of the war of 1877-78 Russia increased her holding of the coast by persuading Rumania to give her Bessarabia in return for getting the Dobrudscha ceded to Rumania by Turkey. That shrewd move also brought Russia down to the Kilia mouth of the Danube. But there was an ulterior object in the deal. Russia knew that the Dobrudscha was largely inhabited by Bulgars, and was claimed by Bulgaria as a part of her territory. Bulgaria dld not acquiesce, and has never acquiesced, in Rumania's acquisition of it. On the contrary, she has persistently kept her claim to it in evidence, and now, at the instance of Russia and with Russia's backing, she is threatening to enforce that claim by war.

It is a very pretty trick. First, Russia gets possession of Rumania's old coast by giving her another in exchange for it. Then she seeks to gain possession of the latter by putting forward one of her protégés as a claimant of it. If the trick works, Rumania will be an inland State, and Russia will control the mouths of the Danube and the Black Sea coast down to within a hundred miles of the Bosporus. But the chances are that it will not work. A growing, progressive kingdom, with several hundred thousand of the finest soldiers in the world, and with the most strongly fortified city in the world for its capital, is not so easily to be brushed aside. Nor is such a highway of commerce as the Daaube to be made the spoil of a buccaneering raid. There is no nation more interested in keeping that river open and free than Austria-Hungary is, and so it may well be that in standing on guard and making a the backing of one of the great Powers. Is there not already a close alliance between her and Austria-Hungary? The last move has not

ing dress and locomotor ataxia and reading from ruin before Plevna will not be driven from the board.

SHAKESPEARIAN PERVERSITY.

There is yet hope for those benighted souls who cling to Shakespeare and know not "The Master." Even those who do not recognize the champagne scene in "Little Eyolf" to be, as indubitable authority affirms, as pure in tone and teaching as the Sermon on the Mount may yet find dramatic salvation. For the Ibsen propaganda still goes on, and smid "the wrecks of matter and the crush of worlds" the goodly company of the Ibsenite-elect may be perceived triumphantly dancing above the ashes of the defunct Bard of Avon. Whoever has eyes to see and ears to bear, let him attend and be wise.

"The Wild Duck," we are assured by one distinguished writer, "is one of the most exquisitely ludicrous" plays ever written. It contains a character, Hialmar Exdal, who is "comic "to the point of carlcature. He is as comic as "Sancho Panza, or Malvolio, or Mr. Micawber." No actor but a hopeless bungler could fail to keep the house convulsed with laughter by his impersonation of it. So! And to prove the point, this one supreme climax of irresistible humor is quoted from the play: Exdal promised to bring home from a dinner some sweetmeats for his little daughter. He forgot them. Then, to atone for his neglect, he gave her a copy of the bill of fare, and bade her read it while he told her how the various things tasted. Now let the waistcoat buttons of the world be bursted. That is the quintessence of superlative comedy.

As for poor old Shakespeare, another prophet takes up his burden against "Othello"-a "pure melodrama," with "not a touch of character in it that goes below the skin." In the character of Othello there is nothing to study. It is superficial and stagey. Tested by the brain, it is ridiculous. The character of Iago "defies all consistency," because in company with jovial blackguards he acts like one of them, and in company with a higher mind plays the philosopher. Of course. A really consistent villain would always be the same to all men. Dissimulation is an art unknown to Ibsenism. Yet somehow there are Philistines who will not be convinced, not even by the assurance that "Hamlet" has "only moments of ineptitude separated by lengths of dulness," There stands the champagne, but they taste it not. It is all very depressing. One would think that by this time all men would be disciples of "The Master," and the poor old scribbler of Avon-Shakespeare, or whatever his name was-would be forgotten. Ah, human perversity is a sad thing, my masters!

Contempt of court is a capital offence in Judge Lynch's law books. He not only hangs murderers, but also hangs all who put themselves in contempt by opposing his judgments.

The Western railroads report increasing business and prospects of a large traffic, but this will not prevent all the calamity-howlers whose living depends on making the sniftless think they are abused from proclaiming that the times are growing worse.

Some of the old allies of Tammany are in great fear lest the Citizens Union should bring about a government under which "there'll be no disease or dirt," and when "the city will wash your shirt." That is natural. There is nothing dirty men dislike so much as a clean shirt, and those who fatten on physical or moral disease and dirt consider as ridiculous and personally offensive all efforts to promote health and purity.

Mr. Curzon's statement in the House of Commons gave opportunity for some able articles scathingly pointing out that our "shirt-sleeve diplomacy" accomplished nothing, and that we ought to be ashamed of presuming to disagree with a cultivated English geatleman like Lord Salisbury. Now comes the stat ment that a conference of experts is to be held to get over the disagreement of the two Governments about the facts so sharply insisted upon by Mr. Sherman. It is too bad to spoil good Sunday-school lessons by letting wickedness prosper!

After long waiting the colleges entitled to the Fayerweather money are getting their due. They have the satisfaction of knowing that the interest on the estate while in litigation more than paid the lawyers' fees, and they get more than they would have had from a prompt division.

There! We knew it, and said so yesterday. That wicked McKinley has done pretty well with the Civil Service, in spite of all the Mugwump explosions at half-cock, but now it seems he is debauching the Army! A young officer has actually been assigned to the regiment he wanted to join, instead of one he might not wish to serve in, because an influential friend brought his desire to the Secretary's attention! It is not said he was not fit for the place, or that anybody else had a better right to it. The awful thing is that the Secretary dared to exercise ordinary human good-nature and give his subordinate grateful work. The critics would have been better pleased if he had played the martinet, and put this young man in a branch of the service he didn't like, and assigned to that place some officer who preferred to be somewhere else. Spartan virtue consists in being disagreeable.

We violate no confidence in saving that Representative McMillin regards the new Senatorial appointment in Tennessee as "another outrage."

A large number of people are receiving letters like the following:

like the following:

PHILADELPHIA OFFICE,

NEW-YORK NEWSPAPER SYNDICATE,

257-368 Mutual Life Building,
1,011 Chestnut-st.,

R. P. STRINE, Manager.

Philadelphia, Pa., June 17, 1897.

My Dear Sir: Your name has been suggested to us as one interested in educational matters. We have a practical plan which cannot fall to interest you, and nave arranged to send our Special Representative to call upon you within a few days and thoroughly explain our project.

The New-York Newspapers have taken this matter in hand, and it cannot fall to prove of great benefit to any one who believes in progressive education. Yours very truly.

NEW-YORK NEWSPAPER SYNDICATE,
(Dictated.)

When the agent calls—a mild-mannered young

When the agent calls-a mild-mannered young man named Mealy-he conveys the impression in some cases, perhaps all, that The New-York Tribune is one of the sponsors of the so-called "New-York Newspaper Syndicate." The Tribune has had occasion before to call attention to the fact that Mr. Mealy is using The Tribune's name without authority. The Tribune is not connected with the New-York Newspaper Syndicate in any way. Inquiry at the offices of all the other principal newspapers in New-York City yesterday failed to reveal a single one which is connected with the alleged Syndicate. The public are warned against any agent who asserts that any of them are,

Ex-Secretary Carlisle is much disturbed lest under the present Administration the country should get in a bad way. He is behind the times. It has been in a bad way, but is now getting better.

According to a dispatch which we printed the other ay, agents of the Pennsylvania Railroad have to completed their estimates of the Dela-ware pack crop, and report that the yield will not be more than one-fourth of that of last summer. . The failure of the crop is largely caused, it is said, by the curcullo, an insect that infests nearly every orchard in the peninsula this year. We haven't the slightest doubt that this is the cause. The curculio is not a newcomer. He is an old acquaintance. Some farmnary amount, for that excess represents but a ever to become civilized, for the cave-dwell- yet been made in the great Balkan game. But ers, indeed, tal- pecial delight in inviting his small fraction of the woollen goods manufact- ers were free from all the bother of eyen- when it is the Power that sayed Russian arms

for him when he does come. They permit fallen fruit, in which the curculio is hatched, to lie under the trees, instead of gathering it up and destroying it. The curculio has wings and cannot be prevented, when in its mature state, from stinging the fruit, which causes it to fall before it is ripe; but if the fallen fruit is destroyed at once the curculio grub which it contains is destroyed with it, and its career of destructiveness. is ended. Any one who takes the trouble to go through the Delaware peninsula can readily see that nine-tenths of the farmers, to use a homely phrase, have "bitten off more than they can chew." In other words, they have planted more trees than they can properly take care of. A well-kept orchard is the exception in Delaware. The farmers of that region would do well to look more after quality than quantity. In time the curculio would disappear if they did, and we should hear of fewer failures of the peach crop.

The British Admiral who at the naval manœuvres refused to respond to his opponent's attack, but signalled that he had already taken Ireland and was busy holding church service, reminds us of the little girl who said to her doll; 'Now, Araminta, 'ou mustn't 'sturb me, 'cause ou see I'm receiving gweat ladies 'is evenin'."

PERSONAL.

René Doumic, the literary critic of the "Revue des Deux-Mondes," has been engaged by the Cercle Française de l'Université Harvard, a literary and dramatic society of the undergraduates, to give a course of lectures on French literature, under its nuspices, before Harvard University, during the oming academic year.

President McKinley and Mrs. McKinley will attend the wedding of Miss Frances Hayes, a daughter of ex-President Hayes, at Spiegel Grove, Ohio, on September 1.

Archbishop Corrigan, of this city, left town few days ago, to be absent for several weeks. He rew days ago, to be absent for several weeks. He visited Bishops Burke, of Albany; McQuadd, of Rochester, and Quigley, of Buffalo, and vesterday afternoon started on a trip through the Great Lakes.

Ex-Senator McConnell, who has just been ap pointed Indian inspector, has had a varied career in politics, and when he represented the new State of Idaho as her first Senator his long speeches are said to have driven Senator fies long speeches are said to have driven Senator George Edmunds into private life. He has been by turns a miner, a stock raiser, a merchant and a banker. He has lived in Nevada, California, Oregon and Idaho.

Mrs. Bellamy Storer, the wife of the Minister to Belgium, may possibly be elected an honorary member of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce.

The late Dr. Wilberforce, Bishop of Winchester, was a keen sportsman, and on one occasion, when he was on a visit at a ducal seat, he was persuaded to join a shooting party. His Grace's head keeper was a Scotchman and a Presbyterian, and Bishop tried to engage him in a friendly chat, but, finding the keeper's replies were short and re-served, he said: "I suppose, Grant, you think a bishop ought not to go out shooting?" "Weel, my lord," said the Scot frankly, "I doubt ye'll find no warrant for it in the Screeptur. Did ye ever read of the Apostles going out shooting?" "No! true," replied the Bishop. "They had no game in Palestine in those days; they went out fishing instead."

Berryville. Va., July 22.—Frank R. Stockton, the author, and Mrs. Stockton are here for a few days. He came to examine Annefield, the old Carter estate in this county, with a view to purchasing. Annefield is a fine old colonial mansion. London, Ont., July 22.-Dr. James W. Tupper, of Philadelphia, has been appointed professor of English and history at the Western University here, He is a post-graduate of Johns Hopkins Univer-sity.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Chief Clerk Treleaven, of the Santa Fé freight office, in Kansas City, tells the following story of a trip he has just made through Kansas: "When the train stopped at Larned, Kan., I heard a voice say, in a tone of command. 'Come out of there!' nan holding a tramp who was just crawling out from the trucks under a car. I supposed it was the Sheriff of the county, and that he had caught a criminal. 'I want you,' said the old man, as the tramp stood on his feet. Til give you \$150 a day.' Then it dawned on me. The old man was out catching farm hands for the harvest field. A moment later a younger man came up and tried to hire the tramp, but the older farmer drove him away, saying the tramp was his by right of disaway, saying the trainly was an or fight. The covery, and he proposed to keep him or fight. The conductor told me such occurrences are common at present, and that there are few stations along the line in the grain belt but have a crowd of able to catch a tramp for the harvest fields. It 's work or jail with a tramp when he falls into such hands.

Alarmed.—"Only one ultimatum this morning," reported the underling. "Something must be the matter with the malls," said the Sultan. Then his swart cheek paled as an idea struck him. "Can it be possible." he asked himself, "that I am getting unpopular?"—(Indianapolis Journal.

"The New-Haven Register" says that a banker ew-York has written a letter to New-Haven, declaring that unless Yale agrees to row Cornell next year his two sons, just ready for college, shall be sent to Cornell instead of Yale, as he intended.

Holman-I hear that Midworth is reduced to extremities.

Gargery—There can be no question about that. I left him at the café just now. He had finished a course of oxtail soup and had begun upon a dish of pigs' feet.—(Boston Transcript.

It took 235 trains, consisting of 2,507 cars, to transport the 70,000 odd people who went to San Francisco in connection with the recent Christian Endeavor Convention. In spite of these large figures, however, "The Railway Age" thinks the railroads will have comparatively little to show for their labor and expenditures when accounts are balanced, the rate of less than a cent a mile being too low to be very profitable.

"Yez know Casey, the conthractor," said Mr.
Dolan.
"Ol do," replied Rafferty.
"Is he what ye'd call reliable?"
"He is the most reliable man Ol iver knew. Whiniver he tells yes anythin' ye kin depind on its not bein' so." —(Washington Star.

A Maine paper tells of a farmer in that State who hired two boys to help him cut his hay, and when the job was finished gave each of them a ent for the work they had performed, and then offered to harness his team and haul the boys

An old gentleman in Lewiston. Me., now believes in miracles. He has had a great desire to own a hive of bees, and not long ago one of his neighbors promised him the bees, providing he would secure the empty hive. He accordingly did so, and left it standing on the plazza over night. What was his surprise in the morning to find his beehive occupied by a stray swarm that apparently came to him or were sent to gratify his earnest wish.—(Kennebec Journal.

The new directory of Chicago contains 131 pages more than the issue of last year. "The Chicago Post" infers from this that it must contain fully 43,230 additional names. Then, assuming that the total number of names in the book is 888,360, and multiplying them by three, it learns that the popuation of the city is now 2,665,080.

She had just returned from a visit to Boston.
"Is it true." asked an acquaintance, "that there is an air of culture and educational refinement piainly noticeable in the speech of Boston residents?"
"My dear," she replied, impressively, "even the owls around Boston hoot "To whom!" instead of "To who!" as they do in the West."—(Chicago Times-Herald

nade in a suburban church: "This evening the Rev. Mr. Smith will preach his farewell sermon, and the choir will render a thanksgiving specially composed

It is charged against Mrs. Lease, of Kansas, and apparently proved in court, that she mortgaged her house, worth \$690, for \$1,100, and that the capitalist enemy of society of whom she thus took advantage was a widow who supported herself by day's work, and that Mrs. Lease refused to pay a cent of interest and made out of the foreclosure a profitable sale.—(Waterbury American.

An Eau Claire (Wis.) correspondent of "Printer's Ink" tells of a drygoods firm which advertises that its "store is the coolest place in town, as the trade winds are kept constantly circulating from aisle to aisle, and there is such an air of polite attention.

A victim of streetcar pickpockets determined to get even with them, so he put into his pocket a pocket-book containing only a slip of paper, on which were written the words: "This time, you rascal, you've lost the reward of your labor." He got into the same streetcar and waited, resolved to have the first pickpocket that meddled with him arrested. Twenty minutes passed and nothing happened, and, tired of waiting, he got out, having assured himself that his pocketbook was safe. He opened it and in place of his white piece of paper was a blue one, which he unfolded and read as follows: "What a sly joker you are." #(Tit-Bits,

WASHINGTON NEWS NOTES.

Washington, July 19.

THE CYRUS W. FIELD COLLECTION .- One of the most interesting collections secured by the Na-tional Museum has just arrived at that institution. and is being arranged for exhibition by Professor George C. Maynard, in charge of the electrical collections in the department of technology, under the direction of Professor Watkins. The collection was the property of Mrs. Isabella Field Judson, of Doba Ferry, N. Y., and comprises the private papers of her father, Cyrus W. Field, relative to the laying of the Atlantic cable, cable dispatches first sent, objects with which he worked out his idea of laying the cable, and many other things of interest pertain ing to it. The correspondence and autograph copies of telegrams sent by Mr. Fleid to the President of the United States and other prominent persons are extremely interesting. There are many letters and drafts of plans and invitations sent and received drafts of plans and invitations sent and received in Mr. Field's own writing. The copies of the telegrams sent to his wife and father just after the successful laying of the cable, or "Atlantic telegraph," as he termed it, are especially interesting. An object in the collection which is calculated to inspire the greatest amount of interest is the globe constructed by a London manufacturer, on which the great "promoter" traced the course for the cable to be laid from Newfoundiand to Ireland. The globe is about a foot and a half in diameter, on a stand with magnetic compass underneath, and shows many signs of hard usage. The journal kept by Mr. Field and notes of deep sea soundings set down by him and officers of the Great Eastern, by which the cable was laid, are part of the collection. Mr. Field's private library, with all the literature relating to the work of laying the cable, forms another part of it. There are also copies of medals presented to him by Congress and the French Government, engrossed resolutions passed by bodies in this country and Europe, a cane made from the wood of the Great Eastern, etc. Amone the relies are cases containing sections of the first cable. In the collection of letters is contained valuable and interesting material. The donation was secured by Professor Watkins from Mrs. Judson on a recent visit to her in Dobbs Ferry.

TWO SETS OF BACKERS .- "If any Government official wishes to make the acquaintance of every Senator and Representative in Congress," says "The Star," "all he has to do is to order a number of reductions and a few dismissals in his He will have his office crowded the day after his action is known. This has been the experience of very head of a Department or Bureau since March 4, whenever they have promulgated changes in their office force. It appears that there is al-most no man or woman holding a Government position in this city who cannot at a moment of need marshal several Senators and a score of Representatives and bring them to the head of the Department in which they are employed, with earnest protests against any action which might af fect their interests. Many Government employee have two entirely distinct and separate sets o Senators and Representatives. One set is Demo-cratic and another is Republican, so it is declared cratic and another is Republican, so it is declared by some officials, and the one they use depends upon the politics of the Administration in power. In a number of the Departments all recommendations that have been placed on file in the interest of employes are preserved from Administration to Administration, and it is said that the colors of these papers change, chamelon-like, from a Republican tint to a Democratic hue, and it is also declared by men having charge of such papers that at the close of an Administration or the beginning of a new one, when there is a change of politics, desperate efforts are frequently made by employes of the Government to destroy their old papers, the usefulness of which has ceased, so that they might begin under their new chiefs with an accumulation of papers of recommendation from men who are in favor with the powers that be."

WORK ON THE PANAMA CANAL-"The Panama Canal project is being pushed with considera ble energy, and it looks as though there were good reasons for the faith of the men who have charge of it that the work will be carried to completion, said Victor Vifquain. United States Consul-General at Panama, to-day. "The French company," he continued, "learned a great deal by its former sad experiences in the prosecution of the work, and is now carrying on the enterprise with the strictest economy and method. The company no longer hires contractors, but does all the work itself. There are about five thousand laborers employed upon it, the majority of whom are Jamaica negroes. On the Pacific side a splendid wharf is being constructed at a cost of \$1,000,000, so that vessels can come into port without having to pay costly lighterage charges. About one-fourth of the canal is completed, and it is demonstrated that the entire work can be finished at a very reasonable expenditure. The company, it is said, has funds enough to continue operations for two years more. It has splendid modern machinery, and the labor of cutting through the mountains, that was once deemed almost insurmountable, is now easily accomplished. From a political aspect, there is great benefit to the United States in the successful termination of this great undertaking. We could move armed forces across this waterway when other Powers could claim no such right, and, in view of our possible annexation of Hawaii, that would be no small advantage. So far as the commercial henefits are concerned, the importance of the canal is everywhere recognized. My own belief is that its ultimate completion is a certainty." ly lighterage charges. About one-fourth of the

A CENTURY PLANT TO BLOOM .- The beautiis beginning to show buds, and the florists look for the blossoms to develop before many weeks. It will be the first century plant to bloom at the White House. This, however, does not mean that the common idea that a century plant blooms only once in a century is true. These plants bloom at intervals of from seventeen to twenty-five years. Many of the century plants at the White House came from Mexico, but it is not one of the Mexican plants which is now about to flower.

MR. DEPEW GOES TO NEWPORT. Chauncey M. Depew, accompanied by his niece, Miss Paulding, and his son, Chauncey M. Depew jr., went to Newport at 1 o'clock yesterday after-

noon to remain until Monday. Mr. Depew has

taken a house in Newport for the season, and will spend the most of the time there from now until October. H. M'K. TWOMBLY STARTS WEST.

H. M'Kay Twombly, accompanied by a party of friends, started West yesterday in a private car. Mr. Twombly intends to visit the Yellowstone Mr. Twombly intends to visit the renowstone Park and the Pacific Slope. He also intended, when he left the city, to go on to Alaska. He said yesterday that the trip had been contemplated for a long time, and was one for recreation alone. He expects to be gone several weeks. GOV. HASTINGS VETOES THE BECKER BILL.

Harrisburg, Penn., July 22.-Governor Hastings to-night vetoed the Becker "three-fifths" bill, amending the Philadelphia city charter so that executive appointments would be practically vested in the Councils. There has been much speculation over the fate of the measure, as it has been understood that United States Senators Quay and Penrose had urged the Governor to approve it. His rose had urged the Governor to approve it. His refusal to do so is taken to be an expression by the Governor of his opposition to Quay's re-electin to the Senate as well as a reward to Mayor Warwick and David Martin for their loyalty to Bank Commissioner Gilkeson during the fight with Quay for State chairman. In vetoing the bill he declares that it is utterly destitute of merit.

THE NEW GOLD FIELDS.

GET EVEN WITH YOUR ENEMY. If you have an enemy that you want to get revenged on, just get him enthusiastic about the Clondyke gold find. From The Boston Globe.

PAYING FOR ITSELF.

From The Denver Times. Alaska cost this country about \$7.500,000. If the gold stories are half true, it will only take about a minute to dig up that much on the Yukon.

POOR PEOPLE BARRED OUT. Poor people are debarred from attempting Alas

IN TRAINING FOR SPRINGTIDE The Yukon sufferer will now go into training fee next spring.

ADVANCE AGENT OF PROSPERITY.

From The Seattle Times. The Portland, with sixty-eight passengers and \$750,000 in gold-in hand or in "sight"-is an "advance agent of prosperity."

CAN'T FEED ON GOLD DUST. From The Chicago Record.

It is necessary to remind people who want to be-come miners on the Clondyke that while they are laying by their millions up there they will need to have food to keep them from starving. THE GHOST OF SEWARD.

If the ghost of Seward doesn't give a cabinet dance and knock four times over his purchase of Alaska, then we will abandon our seance.

From The Memphis Journal.

NOT GOOD NEWS TO SILVER MEN. From The Worcester Daily Spy.

From The Worcester Daily Spy.

The chief monetary significance of the recent
gold discoveries is that they disprove the fundamental assertion of the free-silver men that the
world's gold supply has been exhausted.

WHAT HAS BRYAN TO SAY?

From The Niagara Falls Gazette. What have Bryan and his followers to say now